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Ohio State Engineer

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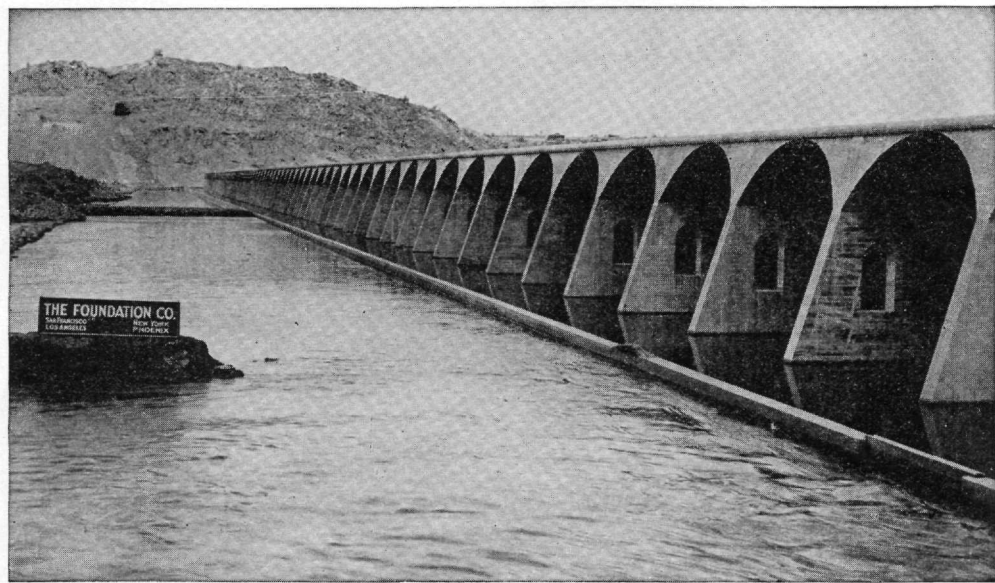
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DAMS



Man
Taught
By
Nature



GILLESPIE DAM, GILA BEND, ARIZONA, CONSTRUCTED BY THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

INSTINCT in the beaver taught it to back up the streams with brush and mud dams, to store the water in still ponds in which to live and preserve its food. Reason and experience of man has taught him to dam the streams for the storage of water for power, for irrigation, and for other purposes.

In the present day the use of water for hydro-electric development has directed the interest of industry toward harnessing all available streams where power can be distributed to industrial centers. The desire of the farmer to reclaim the arid waste spaces and make them fertile has brought about the storage of water and its directed distribution to these spaces. Flood control by the storage of the waters, to prevent destruction of life and property, is receiving constantly increasing attention. These purposes are being accomplished by the construction of stable dams securely founded.

The Foundation Company, in the building of these various types of dams, has been serving the public over a period of years.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY CITY OF NEW YORK

*Office Buildings • Industrial Plants • Warehouses • Railroads and Terminals • Foundations
Underpinning • Filtration and Sewage Plants • Hydro-Electric Developments • Power Houses
Highways • River and Harbor Developments • Bridges and Bridge Piers • Mine Shafts and Tunnels*

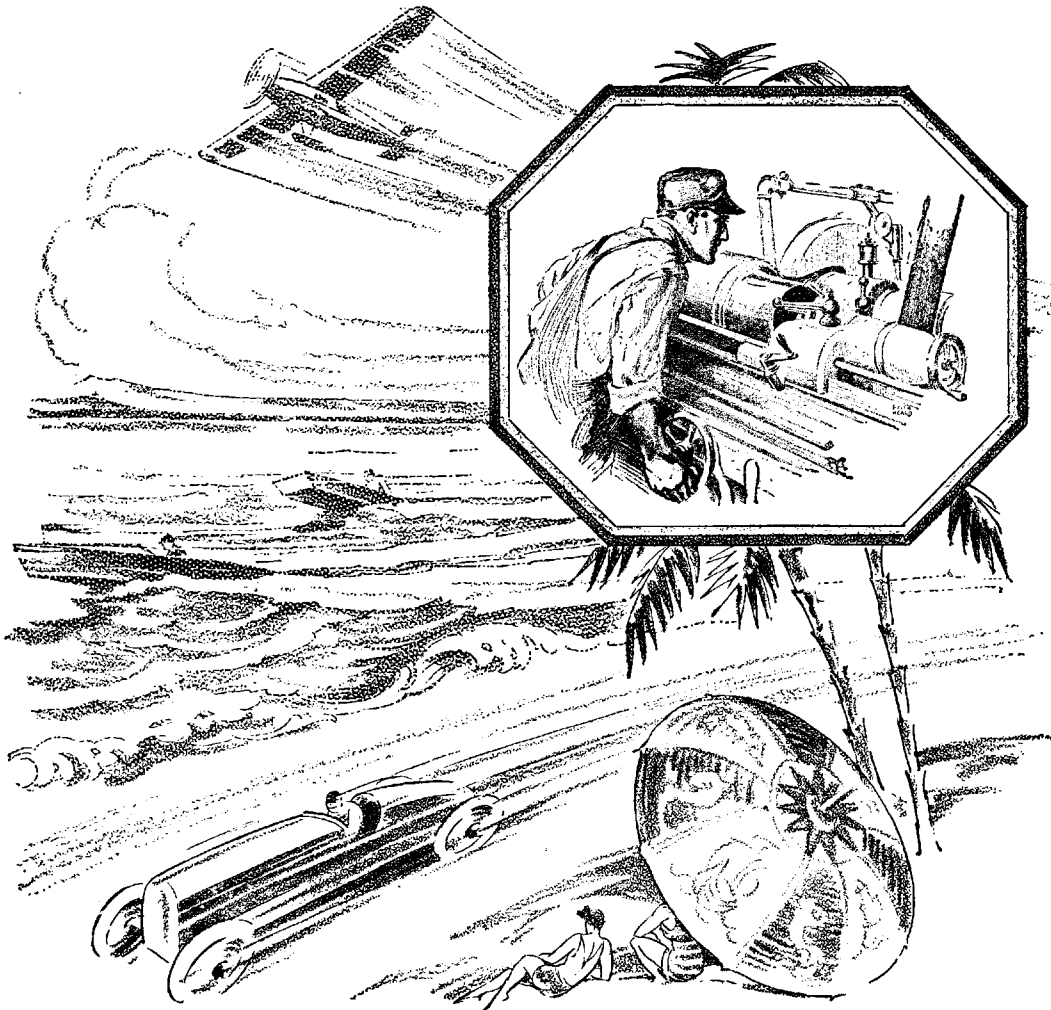
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MEXICO CITY

LONDON, ENGLAND
PARIS, FRANCE
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
TOKYO, JAPAN

BUILDERS OF SUPERSTRUCTURES AS WELL AS SUBSTRUCTURES

What makes this marvelous speed possible?



In this age of speed, "mile a minute" has become commonplace. Machines that reduce distances by land, air, and water travel excite today only casual interest and little thought of the mechanism that makes this tremendous speed possible.

Behind the scenes, inventors and mechanics have worked untiringly to build today's marvelous engines of travel. Great manufactories produce them in quantities, each capable of its high speed accomplishments because hundreds of parts have been fashioned to accuracy by grinding.

In the old days of hand and semi-machine operations, high production with accuracy was of course limited. Today, grinding machines produce precision parts, one after another, mechanically perfect, day in and day out, in tremendous quantities.

NORTON COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.

NORTON

Grinding Wheels
Grinding Machines



Refractories-Floor
and Stair Tiles

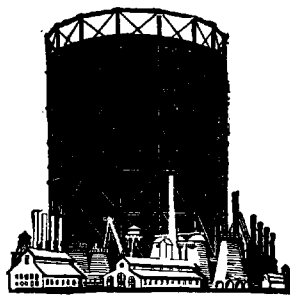
The ONE fuel *that can keep* *step with every* *change in your plant*

Nearly all plants, at times, have these conditions to meet:

A change in production methods; the introduction of a new product; the need for greater production facilities.

Not only are these problems most easily met when the fuel employed is gas, but, with gas, they can invariably be met in the way that insures utmost operating efficiency.

Rearranging or extending heating facilities, when gas



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it better
with GAS**

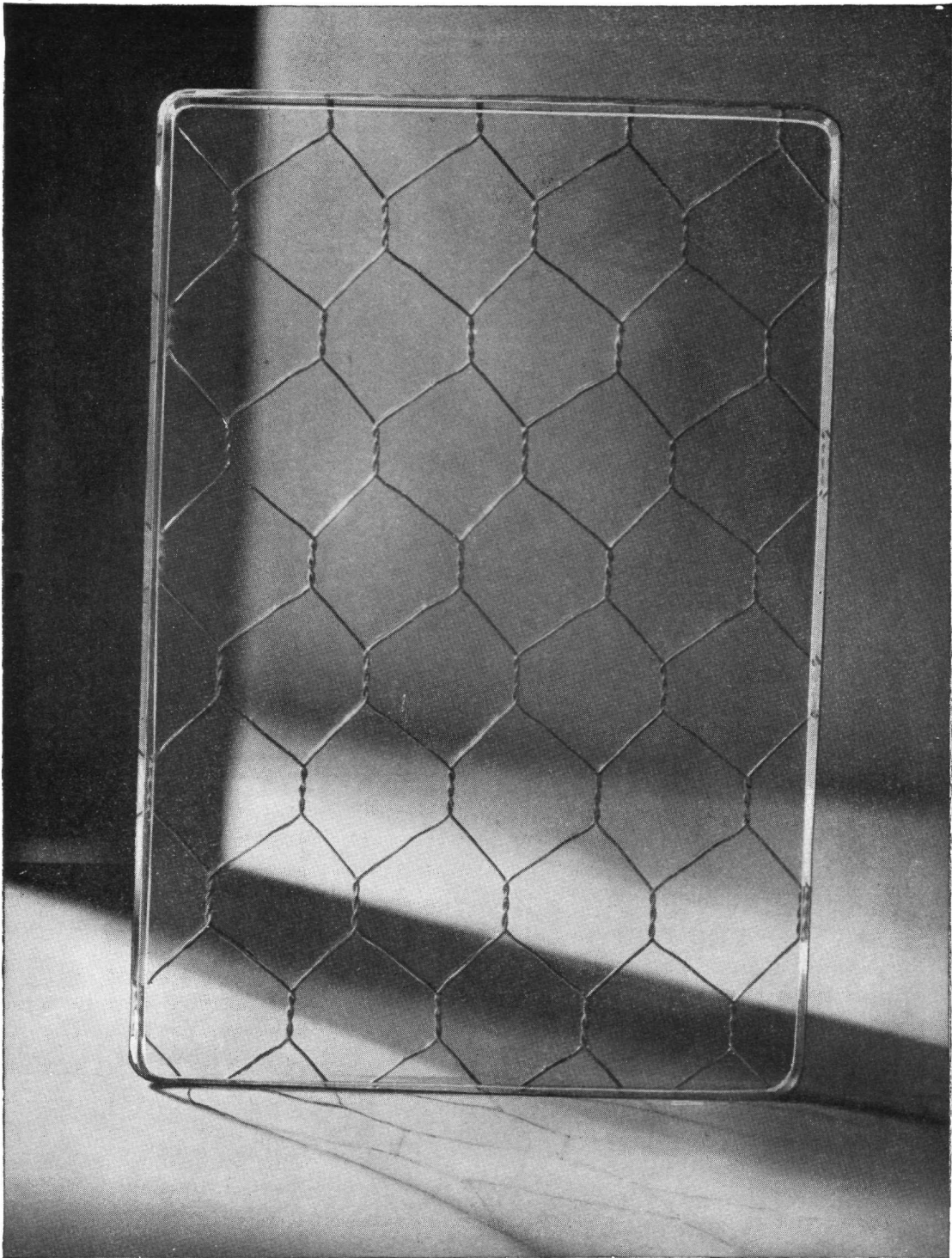
is employed, often involves nothing more than the rearranging or extending of gas piping.

Gas service can be readily taken to parts of the plant where it would be difficult, if not impossible, to apply other forms of heat.

The availability of gas to all parts of the plant is but one of many advantages inherent in this superior fuel. Your local gas company will be glad to tell you of all these advantages and what they will mean to your plant. Telephone or write them today.

For free copy of book, "Industrial Gas Heat", address

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The wire glass with the plate glass finish that protects thousands of fine buildings when the neighbors are on fire. Particular architects specify it because its high quality has won recognition everywhere. If you want safety and security you will also specify "Mississippi"—the standard since the standard was created.

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NOVEMBER, 1928



V. D. LANDON
Radio Design
Detroit Junior
College, '22



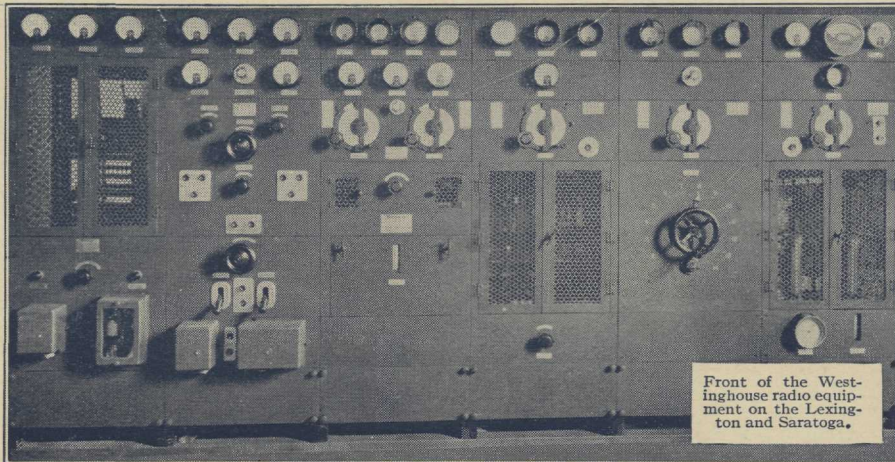
A. N. CURTISS
Design of
Transmitters
University of
Pittsburgh, '27



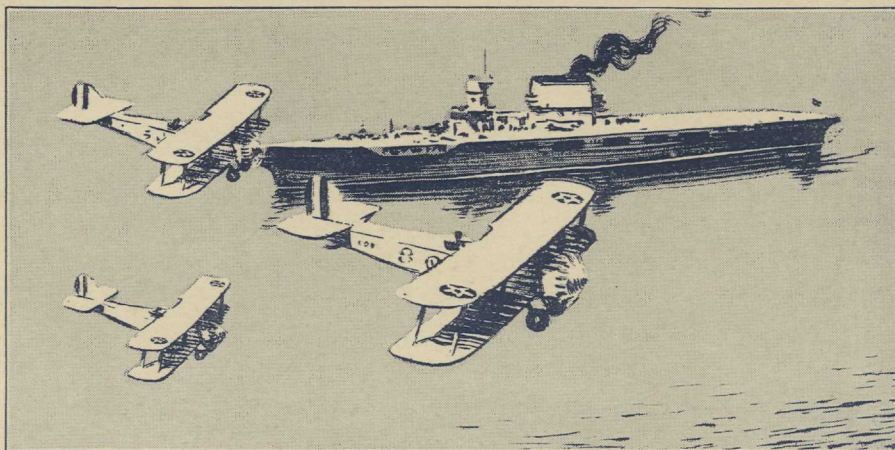
O. B. GUNBY
Engineer,
Photo Phone Division
Dickinson, '27



JOHN COLEMAN
Radio Engineer
Carnegie Institute
of Technology, '23



Front of the Westinghouse radio equipment on the Lexington and Saratoga.



YOUNGER COLLEGE MEN ON RECENT WESTINGHOUSE JOBS



C. J. BURNSIDES
Design of
Transmitters
South Dakota
School of Mines, '24



C. J. MADSEN,
Radio Installation
Engineer
University of
Nebraska, '26



S. V. PERRY,
Engineer,
Loud Speaker Group
Queens
University, '23



H. I. METZ
Development Engineer
University of
Pittsburgh, '26

Radio Directs the Navy's Flyers , ,

Where do young college men get in a large industrial organization? Have they opportunity to exercise creative talent? Is individual work recognized?

AIRPLANE carriers are a recent development in naval history — and they have a communication problem that calls for the engineering resources of an organization which has shown it can make radio history.

Complex maneuvers are directed, scouting expeditions controlled, and far-flying planes recalled — by radio.

On the U. S. Navy Airplane Carriers "Lexington" and "Saratoga" the situation is met with crystal control transmitters designed to send on different wave lengths. Each plane's receiving set has its own wave length. A turn of the dial on the transmitter selects the wave length corresponding to that of the plane to be reached with a message.

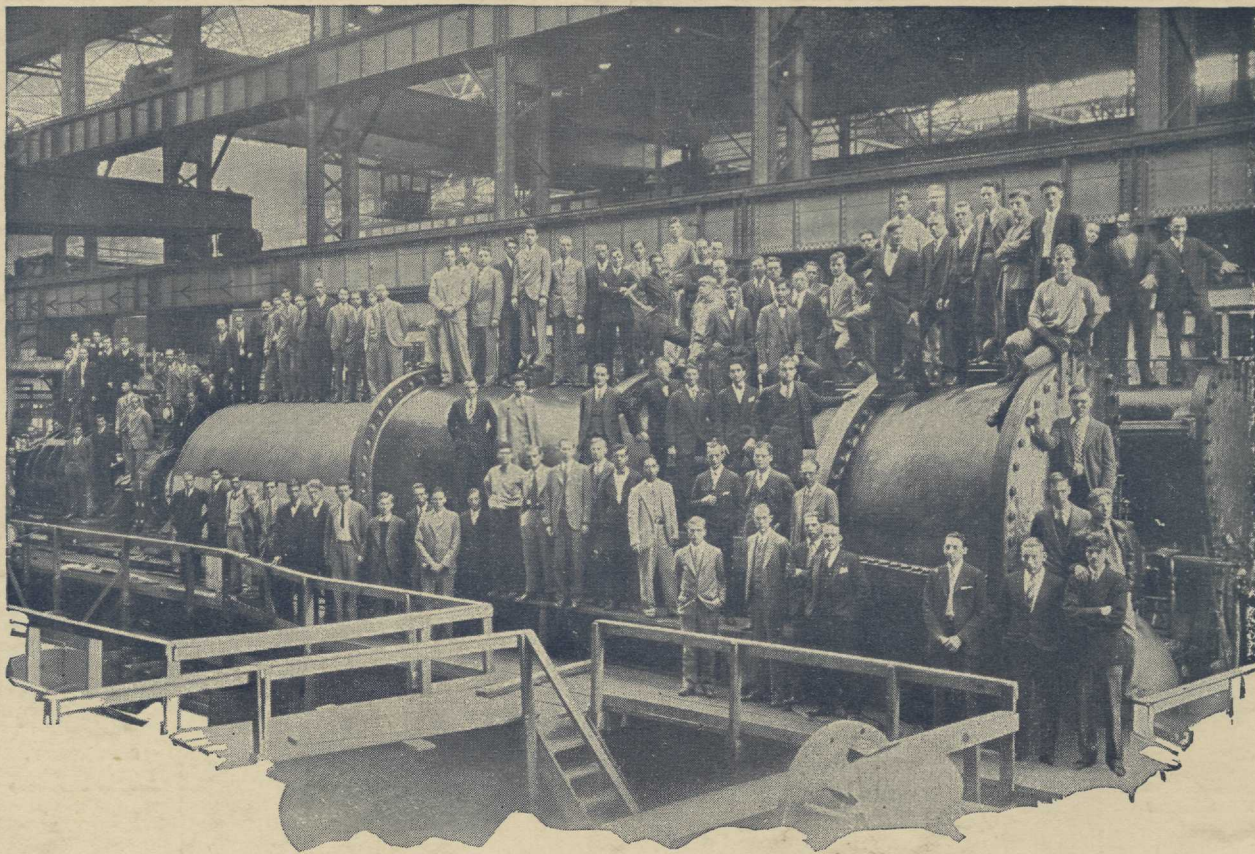
Radio equipment on the "Lex-

ington" and "Saratoga" was designed, built, and installed by Westinghouse — the organization which in 1920 established KDKA, the pioneer radio broadcasting station of the world.

Opportunities to do the history-making things in engineering fall naturally to an organization with a record for making history in its field. And Westinghouse, quite as naturally, offers powerful attractions to young college men whose initiative and enterprise fit them for history-making tasks.

Westinghouse





“On Test”

FROM all parts of the world they come each year—selected college graduates to begin their duties as G-E Test men.

From giant turbines to tiny relays, millions of dollars worth of equipment is tested by these young engineers during their training period.

This rigorous training, embracing practically every phase of electrical engineering, better fits them for their life work whether it be in the General Electric organization or elsewhere.*



*Conservatively, 90 per cent of General Electric test course “graduates” are engaged in electrical and allied industries; more than two-thirds of this number remain with the General Electric Company.

But it is not only electrical knowledge which is gained “on test”. Here men also find inspiration which prepares them for leadership in this electrical age.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

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